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PRESIDENT.

For Electors of President and Vice-President of

the United States. JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN,
JAMES A. BURDEN
EDWARD A. BURDEN,
EDWARD A. BURDEN,
FRANK S. WITHERBEE,
WILLIAM L. PROCTOR,
JOHN'S KOSTER.
EDWARD A. BROWN,
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WILLIAM E. JOHNSON,
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EVERETT BROWN,
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PHILIP BECKER, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, READ BENEDICT EAD BENEDICT.
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HESTER D. BU RROWS, JR.
NDREW B. ROGERS, JR.
SPENARD STEWART.
ILLIAM H. TOWNLEY,
DWIN A. MCALPIN,
BAYTON & VES. GREACEN. VID F POETER, IN THOMAS STEARNS, LLIAM P RICHARDSON. BENJAMIN FLAGLER, ASHER W. MINER.

Amngements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-The Old Homestead. BIJOU OPERA HOUSE-S-A Brass Monkey.
BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Mr. Barnes of New-York CASINO-S-The Yeomen of the Guard.
DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-Lottery of Love. DOCKSTADER'S-S-Minstrels.
EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaux.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Frank Mayo.
HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE-S-Waddy Googar LYCEUM THEATRE-S:15-Lord Chumley.
MADISON-AVE. AND 59TH-ST.-Day and Evening Corn. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8.30—A Legal Wreck NIBLO'S—8—The Paymaster. PALMER'S THEATRE—S—Held by the Enemy STAR THEATRE-8-A Midsummer Night's Dream STANDARD THEATRE-8-Philip Herne. 5TH AVENUE THEATRE-8-The Rivals. 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-A Hole in the Ground. 3DAVE. AND 63D-ST.-American Institute Fair. 4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-ST.-Gettysburg.

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York.

New-Mork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Emperor William visited Hamburg and was received with marked enthusiasm by the people. — A report was published in France that news had been received from Africa that Stanley and all the members of his expedition | all in 1884. except two had been massacred. The Czar and Czarina reviewed the Black Sca fleet. The injunction obtained by the Canadian Pacific Railway against the Portage Railway forbidding a crossing has been continued for a few days.

Domestic.-The belief was expressed that no effort would be made to secure the recall of Lord Sackville at present = Warner Miller made a series of speeches in Otsego County. === In the United States Supreme Court an opinion was handed down, declaring the Texas " Drummers Tax" unconstitutional. The case of ex-Alderman Jachne was argued, ==== There were thirtysix new cases of yellow fever and four deaths at Jacksonville. === There was rioting in Chicago, and several cars on the North Side were assailed. Mr. Yerkes's new employes are dissatisfied. Indiana Republicans are becoming more and more sanguine of victory. ___ Judge Thurman went from Ohio to West Virginia. === Frederick Douglass declared his expectation of a Republican victory. === An earthquake was reported at

City and Suburban.-Uncarthing a big scheme of the Democrats to steal the election in this State: the Republicans warned m time, however, and will thwart their plans so far, as possible Serious doubts exist lest the large number of voters in some uptown wards will make it physically impossible to poll the entire vote within the time allowed by law. - The Stewart will case resumed after the long rest; the day taken up with the testimony of an expert ac countant. === Lee Yu Doo, the dead General of the Black Flags, buried in Evergreens Cemetery with elaborate funeral ceremonies. Charles Keep, of Jersey City, who accused General Ramsay of trying to induce him to register fraudulently, was arrested for perjury on General Ramsay's complaint. - Stocks only moderately active, but depressed by manipulation,

closing strong at the lowest figures. The Weather .- Indications for to-day: ad warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 53 degrees; lowest, 43; average, 48.

It is held by the Supreme Court of the United States that the State laws which impose a tax on commercial travellers from other States are unconstitutional. This decision commends fiself to common sense. It was a narrowminded and short-sighted policy which dictated the passage of such laws.

The work of the Board of Estimate is not receiving the public notice that it commands in ordinary years. In spite of the turmoil of politics the Board is meeting from day to day and agreeing on appropriations. It is a curious fact that every department makes a practice of asking for more money this year than it got last year, and, as a rule, some advance is allowed. Taxpayers may well query why this is so; and if they are wise they will improve the opportunity that next week will afford to take the Board out of exclusive Democratic control. The election of Mr. Erhardt would mean economy in city expenditures and a reduced

The appeal of the State Anti-Saloon Republican League in behalf of Warner Miller is addressed to all friends of temperance. It specially deserves the attention of third-party "No voter who loves Prohibition for itself," says this appeal, "has any right to do any act that he knows will or may lead to such a hateful result" as the re-election of Governor Hill. These are words of truth and

tably help this "bad candidate." It should be ville is not what the President has in mind. In the first duty of every lover of temperance so to vote as most effectually to aid the cause dear the British Minister identified himself with to his heart. Every man knows or ought to know that a vote for the Prohibition candidate for Governor will tend to delay and defeat that

It is unfortunate that in any election district in the city so many voters have been registered that their votes cannot all be deposited next Tuesday. That is, it is unfortunate that the difficulty could not have been foreseen and obviated. In only a single district, however, will there be serious trouble. In that 1,017 men are registered. If all should vote in the ten hours allowed on Election Day the ballots would have to be deposited at the rate of more than two every three minutes-practically an impossibility. In one other district the registry includes 620 men, and in two others over 600 are recorded. It actually happened that 690 men voted in a single district two years ago; so that by rapid work no one need be disfranchised in these precincts. It is too late now to rearrange the districts, but something may be done in drilling the inspectors so as to reduce delays to a minimum. The obvious fact in all these cases is that the early voter will fare best.

THE SITUATION.

One week from to-day the voting will determine the history of the country for some years-perhaps for many years. The Democrats enter upon the last week of the campaign with another proclamation of bluster. The monster demonstration, which was expected to show that in three cities of 2,500,000 inhabitants at least 60,000 were willing to march in honor of President Cleveland and to be reviewed by him, had according to "The World's" count, about 15,000 persons in line, that is, six in 1,000. Lest the Democratic heart should fail, a proclamation that "the State is sure" now comes from Democratic National Headquarters. Yet the most innocent and ignorant Democrat in the State has sense enough to estimate the bluff at its true value. Chinese gengs do not often win battles, but they sometimes show that the gong-beaters are dreadfully afraid.

The actual situation is more favorable for the Republicans than it was two weeks or two months ago. Every attempt to divert public attention from the tariff question has failed, and the voters are discussing that question with deeper interest as the election draws near. There is every reason to believe that these discussions bear fruit, in constant though generally silent changes from the Democratic to the Republican side. But this tendency has certainly been increased within the last week by the extraordinary letter of the British Minister, which has powerfully strengthened the belief that Mr. Cleveland's policy is one which favors British rather than American interests. There is not a Democrat in the State who does not realize that the letter has turned many wavering voters against the President's policy.

The enormous registration in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City surprises politicians who fail to remember that the natural growth in these great centres of population is rapid. From 1870 to 1880 the population of these three cities increased from 1,420,937 to 1,893,684, or just one-third in ten years. Crowded New-York gained only 28 per cent, while Brooklyn gained 43 and Jersey City 46 per cent. But since 1880, with elevated railroads making the addition of territory northward available for residence, this city should have grown as much as either of the cities adjacent. Reckoning the gain at about 30 per cent in eight years, it will be seen that the entire registration is accounted for, and the gain since 1884 is relatively larger because some persons refused to register or vote at

addition of many thousand new voters. In 1880 the Democrats had a plurality of nearly 60,000 in New-York and Brooklyn, and about 2.160 in Jersey City. But now not far from 330,000 persons have come of age in this State and 75,000 in New-Jersey, who were born between 1859 and 1867, and a large proportion of these are sons of veterans born after the outbreak of a Democratic rebellion. No man can estimate how many of these young men have found residence in this city and Brooklyn, or in Jersey City, but the startling fact that a new vote is here, large enough to swamp all past majorities if concentrated on either party, and composed largely of the sons of men who devoted their lives or their most zealous efforts to the suppression of rebellion, is not to be forgotten in a desperate contest between the ideas and leaders of the Southern Confederacy

and the ideas and leaders of the loyal North, Over-confidence is foolish. The new naturalized vote is also large, and the change of issue since 1880 has caused a general shifting of party relations. Not a few voters are found contending for free trade who voted against General Hancock. The thing for Republicans to do is to neglect no honest effort until the votes have been cast, counted and honestly re-

A CHANCE FOR COURAGE.

The President deprecates unseemly haste in compelling Lord Sackville to retire from Washington. The Murchison correspondence, he remarks to a "World" correspondent, "concerns our relations with a foreign Power. We must do these things with all due dignity and in accordance with the amenities that must prevail between two Governments on friendly terms with each other." We heartily commend the President's presence of mind and deliberation. While such leading Irish Democrats as General Collins and Mr. O'Reilly are importuning him to consider the necessity of preventing a stampede of Irish voters, and there are clamorous appeals from the party press for the immediate dismissal of the British Minister, he shows wiser judgment than his demoralized advisers. His predecessors who have demanded the recall of meddlesome foreign Ambassadors for unwarrantable participation in political affairs, have never acted prematurely and with indecent haste. Washington overlooked many of Genet's indiscretions before finally insisting upon his dismissal. Yrujo, Jackson, Poussin and Catacazy were dealt with in accordance with diplomatic precedents and the amenities which, as the President well says, must prevail between Governments that are on friendly terms with each other. It would be most unwise and undignified for the Administration to proceed in any other spirit in the present

emergency. It is noteworthy, however, that the President, in the conversation from which we have quoted, uses these words: "Let the people have a little patience; they will not find me a coward." Since this sentence is repeated with marked emphasis at the end of the interview, we are constrained to believe that he is contemplating some great stroke that will tend to restore public confidence in the Administration. soberness. Every Prohibition vote will inevi- It is evident that the dismissal of Lord Sack-

a political sense, the mischief was done when the President's party in the interest of England, and discredited the Retaliation Message as electioneering buncombe. The disastrous consequences of that partisan appeal to English-Americans cannot be retrieved by the recall of Lord Sackville. That cannot be the phenomenal display of courage which the Pres-

ident confidently forecasts. Is it possible that the President is seriously considering the expediency of dismissing Secretary Bayard from his Cabinet? That would. indeed, be a display of courage worthy of the occasion. Secretary Bayard is not only the most pronounced Free Trader in the Cabinet. but he is also personally responsible for the discreditable and un-American diplomacy which has brought lasting reproach upon the Administration. If the President desires to convince the country that in the event of his re-election foreign affairs will be conducted with firmness dignity and commanding force, and that American interests will not be systematically subordinated to British and Canadian interests, let him ask for the resignation of the Secretary of State. That will mean something.

The President has just grounds for den anding that resignation. Sir Charles Tupper, in his speech before the Dominion Parliament convicted the Secretary of State of the grave offence of inducing the British Commissioners to believe that the interests of Canada and England would be promoted by the continuance of the Democratic party in power. Mr. Webster considered a similar course of procedure on the part of Mr. Van Buren in the State Department most unpatriotic and reprehensible. The Pres ident will find in Sir Charles Tupper's speech the proofs of this indictment. If he will act upon them promptly and decisively, it will be an invigorating display of Executive courage. But we despair of witnessing such an ex-

hibition of firmness and resolution on the part of the President. A similar opportunity for the display of inflexible courage was presented when Attorney-General Garland dishonored his office and disgraced the Administration. The President did not dismiss Mr. Garland.

A CONSPIRACY FOR REPUBLICANS TO FOIL.

THE TRIBUNE prints in another column this morning an outline of the conspiracy by which the Democratic managers hope to steal this State in 1888, as they stole it in 1884. On an honest vote and an honest count New-York would have been carried by Mr. Blaine four years ago. The Democratic plotters then used every form of cajolery, intimidation and bribery to induce officials at the polling-places to make incorrect, misleading and fraudulent returns. They have the same scheme on hand now as they had then. Their resources are greater. The corruption fund is larger. Their preparations for defeating the will of the people are more extensive and thorough. conspiracy reaches out to all the borders of the State, but it is proposed to carry on these operations upon an especially extensive scale in this city, in Richmond County, in Queens, and in the cities of Troy and Albany.

The managers of the Democratic campaign of fraud have imported to this State to serve them in their shameful work some of the most skilful, accomplished and experienced manipulators of elections that can be found in any part of the Union. They have drawn them from Maryland, from Indiana, from Ohio, and from various Southern States. These men are hardened in crime. It has been their constant practice to carry elections by fraud of the most daring sort in their own States, and they intend to secure the electoral vote of New-York for Cleveland by the same means which they have found effective in former elections. They clerks. They will buy outright as many of these men as they can possibly purchase. They will influence others by glittering promises or by pressure of various kinds. They expect, as in 1884, to corrupt a sufficient number of Republican inspectors and poll-clerks so that the Cleveland vote shall be increased beyond the actual number of ballots for Cleveland, and the vote for Harrison shall be diminished below the number actually in the ballot-box for Harrison, as was done in the case of Cleveland and Blaine respectively in 1884. This fraudulent and villanous work will be carried on most extensively in the lower wards of New-York. Democratic strongholds and fastnesses of vice and crime.

It is of the gravest moment to the cause of honest elections and good government that every Republican and every honorable and upright citizen should be on his guard against hese frauds. Every man who believes in honest balloting and honest counting should keep his eyes open and endeavor to expose the plotters and conspirators wherever he can. Republican election officials should be on their guard against the insidious approaches of the enemy. The leaders in the various Assembly districts and wards should keep a vigilant scrutiny on all the associates of the inspectors and poll-clerks. They should find out what ones among them are listening to Democratic tempters, and should warn those who are likely to prove weak or dishonest what penalty will follow a failure to perform their duties properly. The punishments provided by the election law for any dishonest work on the part of an election inspector or poll-clerk are extremely severe. Republicans should take pains that no election officer whatever remains unimpressed with the fact that such punishments will be applied with unsparing rigor if they fail to perform their duty. Such united effort to suppresseraud should be made by all honest citizens that the Democratic stuffers of ballotboxes and manipulators of false returns, whether they come from Maryland or from States further South, or whether they are brought here from the West for this wieled work, shall be sent back to their homes balked in their designs or shall have a chance to repent of their evil practices in prison.

A CHORUS IN HARMONY.

The utterances of the Prohibitionists, the Democrats and the liquor-dealers are in three tones, but it is the same voice. General Fisk, the Prohibition candidate for President, sneers in a public speech at the "one-horse ministers' who have been calling upon voters to vote for Warner Miller as a moral duty. These "onehorse ministers" include some of the most distinguished clergymen in the State. If Drs. Storrs, Cuyler, Parkhurst, Robinson, MacArthur, Armitage, Lyman Abbott, Rainsford, Durvea, Virgin, McChesney, and several hundred others we might name, are "one-horse ministers," the members of their congregations would have to issue circulars crediting Lord Sack-who have been accustomed to look up to them ville's letter to Mr. Cleveland. as men of learning and ability, as well as of piety, will be surprised to know it. General notorious Colonel John R. Fellows, who sneered | Frederick Douglass. Mr. Douglass is generally

'Miller the Methodist."

"The Chicago Tribune" quotes John A. Brooks, the Prohibition candidate for Vice- took him seriously." This is mendacity run mad. President, in a dispatch from Springfield, Ill., as saying last Thursday that his party expected "to cast enough votes to give New-York, New-Jersey, Indiana and possibly Michiboasted early in the campaign of having been a slaveholder and a Confederate, and added : Thank God I have never been a Republican; nal" is hurrahing for Cleveland and the whole way for the liquor interest. They must unite to a man to work heart and soul, day and night, for the success of the Democratic party, and the best way for the delegate to spend his time is to consider the best means to elect the Demo cratic ticket, State and National." Along with this we want to quote a suggestive paragraph from "The Voice," which is an assistant "Saloon Journal," of September 22, 1887:

Don't keep striking the Republican party, say some of our good friends. We will. Before the Nation we call upon God to sweep it away with the besom of his destruction. Why? Because it is standing today between the saloon and its everlasting door

Yet the Republican party has put upon the statute-book every temperance law that has ever been passed in a Northern State, and in several States has passed Prohibition laws. Its reward for this is to be "killed" by a combination of the Democrats, the saloon-keepers, with a huge corruption fund, and the Prohibitionists. This is an unholy alliance, and every honest man should draw out of it.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CRIMINALS.

The murder of a brave and faithful police man by Carlton, a professional criminal, points the moral of an article by Charles Dudley Warner in the November "Forum." Carlton has been a law-breaker from his youth up. His first burglary was committed when he was sixteen years old, but he escaped punishment because his victim was intoxicated at the time, and could not identify him. He seems to have continued a career of crime with more or less impunity, until six years ago he was given a Hill. five-years' term in Sing Sing for highway robbery. By a curious coincidence, only a few hours before this murder the murderer's brother-in-law was arrested on a charge of robbery. Carlton has long been regarded as a dangerous character, and it is also clear that his associates are of the worst character.

The murder of poor Officer Brennan was so brutal, and so clearly established by the testimony of an eye-witness, that in all probability Carlton's career as a law-breaker is at an end. But does it not occur to any one that it is a great pity he was ever allowed to get as far as the murder stage? This is the gist of Mr Warner's argument. Under our present penal system the criminal who happens to be caught and convicted lives well at the expense of the State, reduces his term by good behavior, is as a rule subjected to discipline which has only an outward effect and does not change in the least the mental and moral character of the man. Then he is sent out to prey once more upon society, until he has the bad luck to run into the hands of the police again. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, but all must acknowledge that this is a fair description of a large majority of the men who serve long terms

in our penitentiaries for serious offences. Now the question which the advocates of insuch a man be released at all until there is good reason to believe that his nature has undergone a change for the better through a proper prohas smallpox he is promptly isolated. When have already begun efforts in all parts of the he is discovered to be insane he is placed in Empire State to weaken the integrity and sap confinement, or under proper restraint. But a man whose mind is warped in the direction of criminality is deprived of his liberty, if shrewd lawyers cannot set him free altogether, only for a fixed term, which does not take into account the character and intellectual and moral tendencies of the prisoner. In the Elmira Reformatory, where the experiment of indeterminate sentences is being carried on, a large majority of the prisoners released upon parole, when the Governing Board are satisfied that they fully intend to lead honest lives, are believed to be permanent reformations. But the Elmira system does not permit a prisoner to be detained in any case for a longer time than the full term fixed by law for the offence committed. The theory of indeterminate sentences carried out to its logical conclusion would not allow a man to go at large who established a reputation as an incorrigible law-breaker any more than an incurable lunatic. If we works and wares, Mr. Jefferson and his son showed ever bring our jurisprudence to this point, it will not be soon. But are not the chances of a lessening of crime under such a system worth

thinking about? It has been given out that the President would vote in Buffalo, but "The Express" of that city himself possesses a deft touch with the brush, and is puts an end to the rumor. In order to vote, he would have to be registered, and an inspection of the registry of the city shows that his name is not there. "So Cleveland," "The Express" concludes, "cannot vote in Buffalo if he would. And who thought he would or wanted to? To put his name on the registry he must appear here in person on November 2." The same journal also akes the point that Mr. Cleveland could not vote in Buffalo if he wanted to-" He is not a citizen of Buffalo. He's refused to pay his \$96 13 tax on that ground." It seems tolerably clear that Mr. Cleveland has voluntarily surrendered that fundamental right of an American citizen, the right of suffrage.

Extra No. 110, containing the British Minister's correspondence and Mr. Blaine's strictures upon it, commands an enormous sale, 211,000 copies having been disposed of within forty-eight hours. Campaign committees desiring to have orders promptly filled will do well to communicate at once with our counting-room.

The Democratic newspapers would be very glad to make out that Lord Sackville's letter is nothing but a Burchardism, a mere verbal fluke like the alliterative blunder of the campaign of '84. But the cases are entirely different. Lord Sackville's letter told the exact truth as he saw it, and de scribed with literal accuracy the bent of English sympathies in this canvass. The offence, so far as the American people are concerned, was that he had no right to make any comment upon po litical affairs in this country. His offence, so far as the Democratic Administration is concerned, was that he put it in a ridiculous position by letting out facts which a great effort was being made to conceal. There is a vast difference, too, in the way in which the two episodes have been In 1884 the Democratic committee printed Dr. Burchard's remark on cards, ascribing it to Mr. Blaine himself, and distributed them by thousands at the doors of the Catholic churches on the Sunday before election. To equal the rascality of this performance, the Republicans

Your zealous Democratic organ never did take kindly to a colored man. It is not so surpris-Fisk seems to be pitching the key-note of his ing, therefore, to find "The New-York Post" campaign according to the tuning-fork of the (Dem.) going out of its way grossly to insult

at Mr. Miller in the Buffalo Convention as recognized as the first colored citizen of the coun-And yet "The Post" has the face to assert: "We had no idea that any one beside Mr. Douglass

Lord Sackville is to be recalled, the Democrats are exceedingly anxious to state. But what for? What possible change in the political prospects can be effected by the retirement of this injudicious gan to the Democrats." This is the man who servant of Great Britain, whose fault is that he was caught thinking aloud? Sending him home will not alter the fact that he has been for years in the very best position to know the inside feeling and purpose of the Administration with regard to I will never have that sin to answer for." And British policies and interests. It will not alter the this is the way "The New-York Saloon Jour- fact that this exceptionally well-informed person had become convinced that Mr. Cleveland's pre-Democratic ticket: "There is only one safe tence of antagonism to British interest and wishes was a sham, designed to save his party and himself from defeat in an approaching election. True, it will show that the President resents the insulting opinion thus expressed. He could do no less. Small proof of innocence is it, when the ccused pleads not guilty. If the President were absolutely sincere in his professed belief that his policy would benefit this country, and not Great Britain, if he were convinced that the British Government ought to be opposed to his policy, that would not after the fact that English opinion is the other way. British ruling classes find in President Cleveland's entire policy a wonderful friendliness to British ideas and interests, and they say so. It is not very hard to believe that they understand the matter better than Mr. Cleveland, who repeats unconsciously the arguments and phrases of the Cobden Club in his annual message.

A writer in one of the magazines maintains the proposition that dying is not ordinarily a painful act. For the sake of the political ambition of Grover Cleveland, every kindly heart will cherish the hope that this writer is correct.

Horatio Seymour is culogized by "The Utica Observer" for his services in behalf of the canals of the State. "The Observer" claims to be a supporter of David B. Hill, but it ought to know that such references to Mr. Seymour invite attention to the fact that the present Governor of New-York has shown that he cares not a straw for the canals. Since he was elected in 1885 not a word in reference to the canals has appeared in any of his messages to the Legislature, and in 1887 he declined to sign the bill making an appropriation for much-needed canal improvements. If Mr. Seymour were alive to-day, his regard for the canal system might well induce him to come out against

In 1884 the Democrats had on their banners this motto: "Even the elements are with us!" This was conspicuous by its absence in Saturday's great "Business Men's Parade," but they should have put on their banners this appropriate motto: " Even the elements are agin' us!" It cannot be denied, however, that the spiritsardent spirits-are with them.

makes this good point: We read that the dove brought an olive branch in its mouth to Noah, and he accepted it, and so has the world ever since, as a typical peace-offering. But would it have been so considered if presented in the bill of the hawk or the magnic? Was it not so received because of the gentle, peace-loving ature of the bearer?

Owing to circumstances not under his own control Noah never took any interest in American politics. But we are constrained to think that if he were alive to-day and saw the Democratic bird flying to Uncle Sam with a branch in its mouth labelled " revenue reform," he would shake his head and say, " The branch bears a false label. Considering the nature of the bird that bears it, its bona fide name must be 'free trade'."

PERSONAL.

One of the most interesting wagers on the election was made at the 12th Regiment Armory one night last celt. General Daniel Butterfield, formerly calef of determinate punishment ask is, why should staff of the Army of the Potemac, a strong Republican, was chaffing Colonel Henry A. Weeks, formerly colonel of the 12th New-York Volunteers, on the poor prospects of the Democracy. Colonel Weeks, who is a Democrat, was loud in his assertions that his cess of education and discipline? When a man party would win; and finally General Butterfield offered to wager \$1,500 on the result of the election. Instead of accepting the challenge Colonel Weeks turned to the artist, Edwin Forbes, who had painted two large war pictures for the 12th Regiment Armory, "paint another picture for the armory—one rep-resenting the battle of Gaines Mills, in which we were both engaged. Let him set his own price, and you shall pay for it if Cleveland is elected, and I in my turn if Harrison wins." General Butterfield promptly accepted this offer. So the armory will have another large battle canvas whoever wins next week.

Mr. Fisher Unwin, the London publisher, is tall and aristocratically silm, but his great feature is his beard, which is Aaronic in length if not in grayness. It was an exquisite conceit of one of his friends (and he has many) to suggest that a sort of Oriel window should be cut in this beard, so that the now veiled glories of his resplendent tie should be visible to the world at large. Mr. Unwin is a backelor. He comes of an old and respected Nonconformist family, and combines in his own person the sturdiness of dissent with the sweetness of the newer culture.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson, the comedian, his wife, her sister, and his lively son Tommy, formed a curious party at the Exposition the other day, says "The Chicago Herald." The exhibitors never had a more attentive and appreciative group before their a great interest in the fish tanks, and spent nearly an hour in watching the sportive specimens of the finny tribe. Both are great anglers, and they knew the names of every fish without having to look at the cards on the tanks. The art gallery also claimed a great share of the little party's attention, and they a connoisseur of the first order. While in Chicago Mr. Jefferson and his wife always stop with the lat-

Archdeacon Farrar has had to enlighten the British public as to Dr. Pusey's views of future punishment. The idea seems to be that Dr. Pusey was an orthodox Calvinist, instead of being inclined to eschatological views founded upon something like the Roman doc-trine of Purgatory When Archdeacon Farrar said at the Manchester Church Congress that Dr. Pusey had agreed with him he was promptly contradicted, as lieved in a period of purgation after death. The Archdeacon is able to produce a letter from Dr. Pusey showing that their views were in substantial agree-ment. Neither of them pronounces upon the ulti-mate fate of the incorrigibly impenitent, and neither of them thinks that the moment of death fixes end-lessly the men to happiness or torture.

LORD !-SACKVILLE.

My name is West, is Sackville West, is L. S. Sackville And O. I wish that circumstance upon "the States" im-

"There goes the British Minister-Lord Burchard is his name." West was my name when I was born, and West it is to-day. 'Tis West is stamped on all my shirts; and still the trump

For now, whene'er I walk abroad, I hear the folks exclaim,

Proclaims to-day to all the land-Lord Burchard is his name Not long ago for Grover C. I did my level best, I gave his canvass quite a boom, and signed the letter West And though to give that boom a boost, the papers kindly

On every side the cry goes up-Lord Burchard is his name. So once for all let no one think I make an idle jest. In holding that my family name most certainly is West. My English friends with one accord will surely back my

Ah, as I speak the cries increase-Lord Burchard is his Since writing what appears above I've talked to Colonel

I said to him, "My dear Lamont, speak, like an hones man, And tell the country who I am, and error bring to shame." And hanged if Dan did not observe-Lord Burchard is your

THE DRAMA.

MR. JEFFERSON-MR. GILBERT-MRS. DREW. The reappearance of Mr. Jefferson, which was mea-last night at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, would alone have sufficed to draw a crowd of interested spectators into that place. Of all the comedians now before the public, Mr. Jefferson is the most delightful. He nover wearies his ardience. It is impossible for his to appear without giving pleasure. There is not only a beautiful refinement in his acting, that endears ; to good taste and commends it to good judgment but there is a lovely and exalted spirit back of it and diffused through it, that makes its influence poten to thrill the neart as well as to impress the mind Mr. Jefferson is an imaginative and a poetic actor, and that is the secret of his charm and the explanation of ulzifve persons who seem to have thought that the children, dogs, and guns, the merry, careless air of a tattered drifting vagabond, would place them procisely on his level as an actor. Everybody acquainted these benevolent rustics, these benignant farmers and celestial country deacons. But somehow the copies bring with them the smell of the barn-yard. The bucolle benefactors are literal and prosy and insipld, Other actors can more or less clumsily copy the form; they cannot acquire and transmit the spirit. There is

But if the reentrance of this eminent favorite was sufficient by itself to arouse the public enthusiasm. what shall be said of the co-operation of three such actors as Mr. Jefferson, Mr. John Gilbert and Mrs. The play was "The Rivals," with Mr. Jefferson as Acres, Mr. Gilbert as Sir Anthony Absolute, and Mrs. Drew as Mrs. Malaprop. The house was filled in every part, and with such an audience a rarely has been seen; and the manifestation of popular delight was spontaneous and sympathetic in the highest degree. Every spectator must have known that to see these three perfect actors in one cast is a most valuable privilege. Certainly that is the truth Such a combination can very seldom be seen. In John Gilbert the present generation admires the very best embodiment of Sir Anthony Absolute that is pos sible to be found, or to be effected. An actor a naturally at his freest and highest point of expression when there is a certain correspondence between his own temperament and that of the part he plays. Mr. Gilbert, dignified, authorizative, decorous, severe, ye warm-hearted and kindly, is precisely of that cholers quality which distinguishes Sir Anthony Absolute The part, of course, is reminiscent of Sir Sampson Legend-as all of Sheridan's writings to some extent are of the mood and style of Congreve, whom, how ever, he greatly excelled in plots and in brilliancy; but the part is much more refined and lovable. You feel that Sir Anthony, notwithstanding his impetuous disposition, his amorous turbulence, and his flery volubility, is a kind old fellow at heart. Mr. Gilbert will always be remembered for his wonderful truth to nature in this character. The costume has the rich tone of an old painting. The refinement which per vades the figure is that of old lace and court em-The demeanor is the perfection of eremonious haughtiness. The manners are elaborate and gracefully formal, yet masterful and dominant, The countenance is suffused with firmness self-complacent sapience and bland severity. The voice, rich in quality and various in tone, is always A writer in " The Charleston News and Courier" that of command-tempered nevertheless with a nice ense of conventionality. The text is spoken with beautiful precision and always perfect significance. Mrs. Drew-born and bred in the same old school of acting, and saturated with the stately, claborate, and finely finished style of a period not yet so far re-moved from eighteenth century stage traditions as to lose all trace of their influence-played Mrs. Malaprop in a spirit entirely ha monious with that of Mr. Gilbert as Sir Anthony; and the scenes in which these two characters are implicated were altogether per-Malaprop that quality of being formidable which is so essential to her. The part is artistically over-dressed, but the effect of wealth and station is strictly preserved. The deportment is elaborate and decorous, and, as it ought to be, excessive. The text s spoken with beautiful, unconscious grace. The errors of "orthodoxy" are made with superb carnest. ness. The performance is absolutely sincere, and in this way it is withheld from extravagance and farce. There could not be a more appropriate or a more comid touch than that of the mistake about the love-letter-which this bridling old dame hides in her bosom, with a simper and a blush. Often, as Mrs. Drew and Mr. Glibert carried on their scenes of profuse courtes; and artificial dialogue, the theatre resounded with toyous laughter.

joyous laughter.

Mr. Jefferson's alterations of "The Rivals" and his original treatment of Acres have been more than one minutely described in this place. He has improved the play by cutting out Julia and reducing raikiand. He has blended two of the Acres scenes into one la order to obtain an immediate and sharp contrast between the truculence of Acres when writing the chalenge and his comic cowardice and trepidation when he begins to realize the imminent danger of the duel. He has cut away some of the tinsel in the language and has caded here and there a few bits of humorous phraseology, always in strict harmony with the spirit of Sheridan's own mirth. He drops the first curtain upon Sir Anthony's choleric exit, after his repulse of his son; the second upon the rurful message of the disconcerted Acres, "Tell him I kill a man a week," and the third upon a "tag" of his own composition. There are ten people in the cast, and the scenery is bright, pleesing and characteristic. Acres is made an amilable and lovable sort of fellow, invested with soft humanity and sweet good-nature, and presented as especially emblematic of laughable vauity and comic cowardice. These traits are all in the part as sheridan drew it—only Mr. Jefferson has deepened them and made them more emphatic and obvious, and the part, as played by him, becomes vastly more sympathetic and amusing than ever it was as played by anybody else. Habituol readers of this journal, however, are sufficiently well acquainted with the views that have always been held by The Tribune with reference to the acting of Mr, Jefferson. It is not essential to dilate upon them now. One remark may perhaps advantageously be added. The play-going public of New-York has recently seen in that emiment French player, Mr. Constant Coquelin—who has just ended an engagement of three weeks at Palmer's Theatre and has gone to Boston—an accomplished dramatic artist, whose acting is irradiated with the divine fire, and who is thereforable always to captivate sympathy as well as to win Mr. Jefferson's alterations of "The Rivais" and his

"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

An English version of Shakespeare's fairy spectacle, A Midsummer Night's Dream," was given at the Star Theatre last night in the presence of a large and friendly sudience. From a scenie point of view the production equalled any former effort ever seen in this city, and in some respects, though not many, the company was even superior. A pleasant feature of the version was the music and several interpolated vocal numbers. It was also noticeable that the principal parts were pretty evenly balanced, so far as lines and situations went, though all of the people interpreting them did not make the most of their opportunities. Edward J. Henley, who was with Lester Wallack's company a year ago, made a strong and interesting Lysander, and Edmand D. Lyons was arrusing as Bottom, while Miss Minnie Seligman exhibited unusual talent as Hermia. In the third act she received a most enthusiastic curtain call. Miss she received a most enthusiastic curtain call. Miss Lillie Post, as Titania, carried off the lyrical honog-of the piece, but shared them to a large extent with Miss Ada Somers, as a singing fairy.

"HELD BY THE ENEMY" AT PALMER'S. The first production at Palmer's Theatre under the ab-solute direction and control of Mr. A. M. Palmer himself— the theatre during the last two weeks baving been rented greeted with much applause and commendation on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, and its plot is developed with so much skill, its incidents present so much diversity of interest, its situations are so clean-cut, sharp and effective that it deserves all the praise and popularity which it has attained. It was reproduced under the personal direction of the author, William Gillette. It was put on the stage on a generous and tasteful scale, to which the public is accustomed in all productions at any place of amusement conducted by Mr. Palmer. The cast was strong, enlisting the services not only of Mr. Gillette, the author, in the eccentric comedy character of Thomas Henry Bean, but also those of Miss Carrie Turner, Miss Minnie Dupree, Maurie

Barrymore, Frazer Coulter, William Harcourt, James O.

The house was crowded, appliance was frequent and cordial, and the performance went smoothly. The thrilling situations in the second and third acts edicted for their exponents, Messrs, Barrymore, Snyder, Harcourt, Coulter and Miss Turner, endicated on Alla Mississia recalls. But special marks of favor were bestowed on Alla Missis Dupree, who, as "Susan Methodology of the Mississia recalls. But special marks of favor were bestowed on Alla Missis Dupree, who, as "Susan Methodology of the Mississia with the second of the Mississia Coulter and the Susan Methodology of the Mississia Coulter and Mississi

That excessively droll little cartoon, headed "Our esidential Gus Williams," representing the grea Me" of the White House threatening to set his big dog Surplus on his enemies, has, by an unfortunate accident, been credited in The Tribune to the wrong paper. It originated with, and should have been duly credited to. "The Buffalo News."